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turned. FRIDAY......MARCH 5, 1886.

The Debt.

As stated in our account of the legislative proceedings of Wednesday, the Senate Finance Committee reported that it was inexpedient to consider the FUL-KERSON bill at the present session. There are two opinions as to the constitutionality of that bill. We have heard at least one able lawyer say that he could see no unconstitutional feature take up no new business. It has as in the bill. On the other hand lawyers equally distinguished say its passage would be desperate legislation. That is to say, it is a desperate remedy and must not be resorted to until the disease becomes desperate. The fact is nobody knows what the Supreme Court of the United States will decide in any supposed case.

The bill placing license taxes on the same footing as other taxes was intended not to encourage the payment of license taxes in coupons, but the contrary. It was calculated that such it is forced to pay the national debt faster than the holders of the obligaa measure would obviate one of the objections raised by the Supreme Court of the United States to the law requiring license taxes to be paid in money. In other words, the General Assem-

bly has acted with great prudence and cautiousness. It has not sought to render itself popular by extreme measures. It has pursued what we hope Rev. James Grammer, of Virginia." will turn out to be the policy of " masterly inactivity." It has trusted to the patriotism of the people, knowing, as everybody does, that not one dollar of coupons can ever get into the Treasury unless paid to the collector by some tax-payer. It does indeed seem deplorable that when the people have in their own hands the remedy for the wrongs inflicted upon rate of two cents per half ounce or fracthem by a usurping Federal court, they cannot be relied upon to make that remedy effective. It is, too, greatly to he regretted that the Legislature has not been able to make taxation equal postmaster for the purpose of prepayand uniform, as the Constitution requires it to be, but as it can never be so long as some men can, and others cannot, pay their taxes in coupons.

Some men, we say, can pay in coupons. We are glad to add that not many men have shown a disposition to pay their taxes in that depreciated pa-

The bondholders will not mistake what the Legislature meant by refusing to provide for a commission to confer once more with them. They will understand it to mean, "The RIDDLE-BERGER bill or nothing."

That Money. In the Alexandria Gazette of Wed-

nesday a Washington letter says : nesday a Washington letter says:
"Dr. Moran, of Falls Church, Virgina, who says he has discovered that the National Government owes Virginia about a million and a half dollars on account of the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of orbite lands, has just returned from Richmond, where he was summoned to testify in that case before a committee of the Legislature. He says that he and Attorney-General Ayers, of Virginia, have been appointed to collect the sum referred to. He says that the \$41,000 of this fund, all that was ever paid, was collected by a man named Paxton, of West Virginia, a short time after the first battle of Manassas, and has never been satisfactorily accounted for, but can be recovered, as Paxton is now a rich man."

What nonsense! That sum of \$41. 000 was all that the State ever became entitled to under the law distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States. As to the forty-odd thousand dollars, Governor PEIRPOINT recently wrote as

follows:

"In August or July, 1861, I (then Governor of Virginia), knowing that said money was credited on the books of the United States Treasurer to Virginia, appointed three true and trusted commissioners to receive and receipt for the money then remaining to the credit of the Commonwealth under said act of Congress. These commissioners executed their trust with great fidelity, and by direction of President Lincoln. Mr. Classe, then secretary of the Treasury, paid the money they placed in the Treasury of Virginia.

What is the use of talking about getfollows:

What is the use of talking about getting that money again? PEIRPOINT was recognized as the lawful Governor of Virginia-not of West Virginia-and as such collected the money. What did be do with it? Let him tell. He says :

"When I went to Richmond in 1805 it was represented to me by the superintendents of the lunatic asylum and deaf and blind institute at Staunton that the inmates were without food and clothing. The money drawn from the United States Frearry was the fund from which Ifed, clothed, and furnished medicine to the unfortunates who were confined in the asylums, and frey were so supplied from June, 1805, till January, 1806." painted white in Philadelphia than in any other city in the world. If things go on in this way Philadelphia will soon be known as the white city." Yes; white-washed city.

PEIRPOINT's government is recognized in the Constitution of Virginia as it stands at this moment as the rightful, lawful government of Virginia in 1865.

Our Constitution reads as follows : and business-like way-cutting off the supply at the fountain-head by prohib-"No appropriation shall ever be made for the payment of any debt or obliga-tion created in the name of the State of and sale. Till then, all these make-Virginia by the usurped and pretended shift attempts to dam up the custom-

State authorities assembled at Bichmond By the way, it is time that sentence was stricken from the Constitution. Let so amendment having that for its object be submitted to the people for their

approval by the Legislature at its next session. Such a falsehood ought not to be permitted to disgrace our State Constitution.

But for all that, Mr. MORAN ought to be enjoined from repeating his wild statement to "all the world and the Dr. Boll's Cough Syrup at once; it costs only 25 cents a bottle. rest of mankind."

Pretty on Paper. The National Republican says Vir.

biggest guns " on her side."

The Dispatch's argument that taking

out of the State the amount of revenue necessary to pay the interest on the

we only look at one side of it that

written on both sides of the paper. We

published one such, we think, for its au-

thor; but we cannot do our printers

W. H. W.'s communication came to

Our Louisa correspondent's (O. II.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union says :

touches the people universally, and

they naturally and rightfully think they

should profit in this matter from the

resources of a country so profuse that

We have received from Messrs, BECK-

WITH, PARHAM & ANDERSON a lit-

tle pamphlet entitled, "What's the

Harm! A Pastoral Letter on Dancing.

Questions.

i. Please be kind enough to inform

me whether a drop or local letter bear-ing a one-cent stamp can be forwarded

unless additional postage is paid at the

2. Also, if printed matter or mer-

THE ANSWERS.

letter is one cent per ounce or fraction,

except at free-delivery offices, where

the postage is two cents per ounce or

fraction. A letter dropped into a post-

office with a one-cent stamp attached

2. Printed matter or merchandise

the return postage being prepaid, and

the amount of postage collected from

the sender-the package being marked,

Postage due for returning, - cents.

This applies to packages returned by

postmasters only. After once being

delivered, if the person receiving the

package wishes to return it, the postage

BRIEF COMMENT.

The success of the Mormon missiona-

ries in North Alabama suggests that

stand being blackmailed by the police,

but feels compelled to draw the line

"This Administration can dodge an

issue six times out of a possible five."

But when it does come up and plants a

blow something drops. If you do not

The Philadelphia Press says: "On

a question of constitutional law between

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS and GROVER

CLEVELAND, presumption leans deci-

Local Option on Tobacco.

Some day the community may be

prepared to deal with nicotine, as well

as with alcohol, in the only thorough

iting and preventing the manufacture

ary channels, while they may afford

the stream still wider.

ered.

me local relief, are likely to spread

A rumor spread recently in London

that the coming exhibition of the Royal Academy would be the last. No sat-

isfactory origin for it has been discov-

It is, to say the least, wrong for any-

body to go to church or public meeting, hacking away and disturbing the

preacher or orator with coughing.

[Boston Traveller.

upon the Law-and-Order Society.

there has not been a hanging bee in

has to be fully prepaid.

that country for some time.

think so ask EDMUNDS.

sumption " is good.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

HANOVER JUNCTION, VA.,

March 4, 1886.

tions desire."

Price 15 cents.

ment. Very truly

can be forwarded.

the injustice of repeating the wrong.

good as adjourned already.

might be so .- Valley Virginian.

thing else.

nis must be captured by the Repub-SESSION'S END NOW NIGH. licans in the same way that the Union army captured Richmond. "It is now Cenvict-Laber Bill Ready for the Governor two years," it continues, "until the Signsture-The Tax Bill-Library Commit great national contest of 1888. Virtec-Orster Law, &c., &c. The Senate met at 11 A. M .- Lieuginia can be carried for the Republican tenant-Governor Massey in the chair. candidates if the Republican party No prayer. makes an intelligent effort to get its forces into line. The Republican party must follow the same tactics adopted by the Union generals-capture Ten-

APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. Lovenstein moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to agree to the report of the committee nessee in 1886, and then move southof conference on the disagreeing votes ward, and in 1888 attack Virginia both on the appropriation bill. Agreed to. in the front and rear." The Republi-

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Several other gentlemen spoke on the subject, and Mr. Hurt moved that can's plan is very pretty on paper, but the bill be recommitted to the same it is just possible that in 1888 Virginia committee. He thought the action of may have "the most men and the the Senate on the report, under all the circumstances, was correct. The expenditures and appropriations at this session had been very liberal. and no further drain on the State's Treasury should be had. He was here when the salaries of State bonds held by foreign creditors would officers and employees were reduced operate embarrassment is faulty. If twenty per cent., and he had remained here not only to see them restored to what they were formerly, but increased Mr. Keezell thought a new committee

Then your argument in favor of protection to American industry is faulty. should be appointed. If the people of this country would not The bill was recommitted. Subsequently Mr. Lovenstein reportbe injured by sending a million of doled that the committee had held another lars to England every year to pay inmeeting and had decided to recommend terest to the bondholders, they would that the House recede from its amendnot be injured by sending thither every ment increasing the salary of the Adju year a million of dollars to pay for anytant-General and that the Senate con cur in House amendment increasing the appropriation for the Western Lunatic We do not publish "J. W's" com-Asylum from \$85,000 to \$90,000. The report was adopted. munication on "Frauds" because it is

SOUTH ATLANTIC AND OHIO. Mr. Rhea, from the special joint com mittee, to which was referred a resolution as to whether the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company has complied with its charter, providing that hand too late. The Legislature will work should be commenced by December, 1885, reported favorably and said in a short time it would open up one of the richest mineral portions of the State P. FERRELL'S) letter also came to hand

VIEGINIA AND CAROLINA BAILS ROAD.

Mr. Heaton, from the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, to "Whoever kicks against cheap postwhich was referred Mr. Gaines's resoage kicks against the inevitable. It has lution to investigate the organization come to stay, and the changes of the and management of the Virginia and future must and will be reductions till Carolina Railroad Company, reported the bed-rock rate is reached. It is the that the resolution reached the Senate only function of the Government that too late in the session to make the inquiries directed. The report further

Says:

The president of that company has presented a resolution of the Board of Directors, and a letter, stating that they are not willing to rest under the charges, which they believe to be totally unfounded, and pacing themselves at the call of the committee for investigation at any time or place which may be designated, which resolution and letter were submitted to the propounder of the resolution—the Senator from Nottaway—who has endorsed thereon that he asks a special committee to investigate in the recess the charges alluded to, said resolution letter, and endorsement are herewith presented. th presented. nittee ask to be discharged

Your colomittee ask to be come the further consideration of the subject, and recommend that the parties aggreed be remitted to the courts for vindication of their rights and assertion of their rights and assertion of the translater. e subject-matter.

HENRY HEATON (Chrm'n),

MARSHALL MCCORDICK,

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,

PAUL C. EDMUNDS,

J. SINGLETON DIGGS.

I oncur in the above report except as to resulting the matter to the courts, and prefer an investigation by a committee. C. H. CAUSEY.

neur in so much of the above as decached the committee too late in the session for action.

A. P. STAPLES,

The report was adopted. Mr. Gaines then offered the following Alr. Cashes their orierted the total and Carolina sairoad Company be investigated by a pecial senate committee, which committee shall sli in recess-report to an extra ession of the General Assembly, if one be a senate of their in the result of their in chandise can be forwarded or returned unless there is a prepayment of postage at the original rate and stamps sent the sessions the Generia Assembly, Hone is held; if not, to report the result of their in-vestigation to the State Railroad Commis-sioner, who shall embrace said committee's report in his annual report to the next General Assembly. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, 1. The postage on a local or drop-

Mr. Berry was opposed to the reso lution. The courts are the proper place for these investigations to be had, and they should not be had during the recess of the General Assembly and thereby entail a heavy cost to the

is entitled to be forwarded on payment Mr. Heaton agreed with Mr. Berry. of one cent additional. There is no Mr. Gaines thought such an investigahalf-ounce rate in letter-postage, the tion proper. The railroads are the creapostage being two cents per ounce or tures of the Legislature, and if their fraction; but one full rate-viz., two management needs investigation such should be had by the creative power to cents-must be prepaid before a letter which they are responsible. The resolution was defeated. may be returned to the sender without

NOT TO COST THE STATE. Mr. Lovenstein introduced the following, which, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted :

Resolved (the House of Delegates concurring). That he special committee appointed to consider the subject of providing a building for a library and public offices be continued, with authority to report at the next session of the General Assembly: Frevided that no expense shall be catalled on the Commonwealth thereby.

RECOVERY OF FINES. Mr. Causey moved to take up House bill to amend and re-enact sections 18, 20, 21, and 22 of the Code of 1873, in relation to the recovery of fines. Agreed to. When this bill was under consideration on Wednesday it failed to pass for the want of a constitutional vote, and Mr. Causey entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected; the question now recurred The Philadelphia saloon-keeper can on this motion, and the vote being reconsidered the bill was passed by a unanimous vote.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED. To amend and re-enact sections :

and 4 of chapter 141 of the Code, in relation to the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange. To provide for working and keeping in repair the public roads in Amherst

county. FERRY ACROSS YORK RIVER. Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to allow William H. Ash to establish a ferry from Gloucester Point to Yorktown and from Yorktown to Gloucester Point, across York river. The bill

dedly in favor of the former." " Prewas immediately advanced to its passage, and the same communicated to the "There are probably more theatres PETERSBURG CHARTER. The bill to amend the charter of the city of Petersburg and to declare all the offices of councilmen of that city

vacant came up as the first special or-A motion to pass by was carried by the vote of 17 to 10. This virtually kills the bill.

CONVICT LABOR. Mr. Lovenstein called for the next special order-House bill to employ convict labor on county roads and other works of internal improvement. The question recurred on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Public Institutions, which in effect provided that the hire of these convicts may be paid in first-mortgage bonds of the companies on whose works they are employed as well as the bonds of the counties in which they are employed. Mr. Bibb called the pending question

but it was not ordered. Mr. Hurt was opposed to the entire bill. The reason he had heard urged for its passage was that while employed in the penitentiary these convicts are brought in competition with honest and skilled labor. He claimed that when they are sent to the country, as proposed in this bill, they will come in competition with honest labor. The judgment recovered by Madison Flanidesired would stop the further redemp-

former class will not work for less than \$2.50 per day; the latter has to work for 50 cents. He appealed to the coun-try members on the floor to vote in favor of their constituents and in opposition to this bill.

Mr. Lovenstein warmly advocated the measure. It was a proper one, and if adopted would redound to the good of the State and her people. Mr. Stubbs was in favor of improv ing the county roads, but doubted the

propriety of this measure, and questioned its constitutionality.

Mr. Pettit favored the bill and did not doubt its constitutionality. He thought no one thing would bring more capital into the State than good roads.

Mr. Ellyson said he was anxious that the Legislature should take some action that would prevent the competition of convict with free labor. He thought the highest consideration of sound public policy should constrain the General Assembly to pass some law to prevent the hiring of convicts for manufacturing purposes. Virginia was becoming more and more a manufacturing State. During the last census decade the capital employed in manufacturing purposes in Virginia had increased more than eight and a half million dollars and the number of men employed had increased more than thirteen thousand. It was our duty to foster and encourage our manufacturing industries. The State should not permit the hire of these convicts to brought into competition with our manufacturers, who had hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital employed in their business, nor in competition with the workingmen of the Commonwealth, whom it was our duty to protect rather than destroy by such unfair competition. He quoted statistics to show the ruinous effects of such competition in other States, and declared the effect of convict labor was not merey to subject the free workmen to en forced idleness to the extent which the prison competition supplies the demand for their products, but the tendency is also to lessen the wages of the workingman and absorb all the factory industries of the country.

Mr. Staples was in favor of the bill and hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. Williams also favored the bill. He thought it would do his people good, and wanted them to be allowed to try it. It would enable them to build rail roads, which would greatly benefit them, and which otherwise would never be built.

The amendment was defeated. Mr. Keezell moved to amend by providing that no contract shall be made for a shorter time than one year. He thought if a county wanted the services of these men for the summer they should be made to support them during the winter, when they cannot be made to do anything in the penitentiary. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Keezell offered a similar amendment concerning the employment of these convicts on railroads. This amendment was discussed and voted down.

Mr. Wickham moved to amend by striking out of the bill all that authorized county boards of supervisors to employ these convicts. Mr. Lovenstein spoke again in behalf of the bill, and Mr. Heaton opposed it at

Mr. Wickham's amendment was defeated, and the bill as it came from the House was passed by the following vote:

some length.

AYIS.—Messrs. Berry, Blackstone, Col-trane Diegs. Duane Edmunds, Ellyson, Hurt, Jones. Kolner, Lovenstein, McCor-mick, Petiti, Read, Ribea, Staples, Stubbs, Trout, Warwick, Williams, and Wingfield—

Nors. - Messrs, Hibb, Eliss Heaton, The bill allows counties to have convicts to work on their roads free of charge, but the counties to bear all the expenses of guarding, transporting, and maintaining the prisoners. The State

Railroads in which counties are subscribers may have convicts at forty cents a day, cost of maintenance, to be paid the State in lawful money; balance to be paid in county bonds.

All existing contracts that may be lawfully cancelled " are to be can-Until some of these contracts are

cancelled there will only be about eighty able-bodied men to be distributed nder the provisions of this law, but it is contended that there are two contracts which may be legally annulled now, and if so there will be 300 additional men to be given to the counties and railroads. The Superintendent of the Penitentiary and the Governor are to make the new contracts under the

terms of this bill. THE SCRIP BILL.

Mr. Rhea called up the Fulkerson scrip bill. The question was on sustaining the report of the Finance Committee, which was that it is inexpedient to legislate on this subject at the preent time.

The report was sustained by the vote of 27 to 4-Messrs, Bibb, Hurt, Rhea, and Williams voting "No." kills the bill.

THE PUBLIC DEST. Mr. Rhea called up the following,

offered by himself : offered by himself:

Resolved (the House of Delegates concurring). That the Governor be requested to make public proclamation to the rolders of the obligations of this State that it is the will of the people of this Commonwealth to repudiate the entire debt of the State not funded under the Riddleberger bill on or before the 1st of July, 1886. The resolution was defeated by the

following vote: AVE.—Mr. Rhea—I.
Noes.—Messrs, Berry, Bibb, Blackstone,
Bliss, Coltrane, Diggs, Duane, Eilyson,
Gaines Heaton Hodges, Jones, Keezell,
Kolher, Lovenstein, McCormick, Norton,
Petill, Read, Staples, Stubbs, Troit, Warwick, Wickham, Williams, and Wingfield—

Recess. Afternoon Session.

Lieutenant-Governor Massey resumed the chair at 4 P. M. HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Frederick county to order a special election upon the question of building a house in Opequan magisterial district for the purpose of holding magisterial courts. Joint resolution paying George H.

Bagwell for services in establishing the oundary-line between Maryland and irginia. To provide the manner in which the

Common Council of the city of Petersburg may purchase the Virginia and Carolina railroad to the extent of the claim of said city against said road, or sell or dispose of the claim of said city against said road. To incorporate the Surry and Smith-

field Railroad Company.

To authorize the Washington and Russell Turnpike Company to erect telephone lines in said counties. To authorize the school trustees of Newberne district, Pulaski county, to sell and convey certain property.

To require assignees or trustees

give bonds in certain cases. To amend and re-enact section 29 of the charter of the town of Culpeper. To amend and re-enact sections 1, 2, and 3 of chapter 45 of the Acts of 1883-'84, entitled an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery,

approved January 31, 1884. To amend, &c., an act in relation to choosing registrars and judges of election, &c.

gan against the Board of Birectors of the Central Lunatic Asylum of Vir-

To authorize the trustees of Hol-Hall Association to borrow mo-

ney and to enable them to provide for the payment of said money. To allow Wat. T. Seawell, of the county of Gloucester, to erect a pier or

committee.

HOUSE VENTILATION.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Stuart move to suspend the rules

and take up the general tax bill report-

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

tax on assessments made by beneficial

societies to pay death claims. Agreed

PEDDLERS.

Mr. Ryan moved that the tax on ped-

dlers be increased from \$50 to \$100 in

each county when they travel on foot.

Mr. Mallory said he was in favor of

increasing the number of peddlers in-

stead of virtually prohibiting them, as

Mr. Starke said it was better to have

The House agreed to increase the

Mr. Rvan then moved to increase the

tax on peddlers in wagons from \$150

Mr. Buchanan said that there was no

reason for such heavy taxes on peddlers.

Why destroy these little men aiming

to make an honest living? he said. He

knew of some of the wealthiest men in

the mountain counties who laid the

foundation of their fortunes by peddling

Mr. Mayo claimed that the peddlers

interfered with the merchants, and that

they sold more goods than four fifths of

the small merchants, and all the money

they took in was in most cases carried

NEWSPAPER-CLUB AGENTS.

taxation those people who may get up

clubs for agricultural newspapers and

SKATING-RINKS.

rinks as follows: \$10 per three month

in cities of 10,000 and upwards; \$7.50

in cities of 2,000 and up to 10,000,

LAND AGENTS.

o sell in one county only shall pay a

license of \$20 and one quarter of 1 per

cent. Rejected-aves, 25; noes, 28,

bles would be deemed peddlers.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hay moved to reconsider in or-

to, and the bill then ordered to its en-

OYSTER LAW.

Senate Bill No. 360, known as the

Mr. Shields moved to pass the bill

"oyster bill," came up as the special

by indefinitely. He said that it was

mpossible for the House now in the

hurry of this closing session to under-stand its provisions. It might be a

good bill or it might be a bad bill. No

opy of the bill is in the hands of the

Clerk, it being in the printer's hands.

bill until 4 o'clock.

it is returned.

resolution:

was passed:

Agreed to.

table.

Mr. Bohannan moved to postpone the

Mr. Wise moved to amend by post-

The Speaker ruled that as the bill

had not been returned from the printer

it must necessarily be postponed until

INVESTIGATION.

Mr. McCandlish offered the following

poning until to-day at 12 o'clock,

this House asking for an investiga the Virginia and Carolina railroad,

The resolution was referred.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

The following Senate joint resolution

Resolved. That the special committee ap-pointed to consider the subject of providing shullding for a library and public offices e continued, with authority to report at he next session of the General Assembly: Provided that no expense shall be entailed in the Commonwealth thereby.

Mr. Cardwell moved that the reso-

lution requiring the House to meet at

10 and adjourn at 2 be rescinded, and

that the House meet hereafter at 11.

Afternoon Session

clock by Speaker Stuart.

The House was called to order at 4

Mr. Hay asked that the joint resolu-

tion reaffirming the joint resolution

adopted by the General Assembly of

WHO IS NOT A PEDDLER.

Mr. Waddill offered the following

and \$5 in all others. Agreed to.

Mr. Darst moved to tax skating-

The amendment was rejected.

packs carried on their backs.

out of the State.

amendment :

grossment.

grossment.

magazines. Agreed to.

the country merchants always at hand

compelled to wait for their visits.

this amendment would do.

to \$200.

Mr. Echols moved to strike out the

ed from the Senate. Agreed to.

wharf in said county for the purpose of shipping oysters, &c. To amend an act approved March 18. 1884, respecting wild game so far as the same relates to the county of Pittsylvania.

To amend, &c., Code of 1873 in relation to working and surveying mines.
To authorize G. W. Koontz, treasurer of Shenandoah county, to collect cer-

tain tax tickets by levy.

To allow James A. Tilman, treasurer of Powhatan county, further time to levy and collect certain tickets, license, and levies.

To incorporate the Rappahannock-Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Fredericksburg. To provide for the appointment of a

commission to locate and establish the dividing line between this State and the State of North Carolina.

SENATE BILLS PASSED. To authorize the judge of the County Court of Warwick to appoint a quaran tine officer at Newport's News. To provide for replacing buildings

Eastern Lunatic Asylum. To prescribe the times for holding the courts of the Ninth judicial circuit. For the relief of F. P. Wray from fines imposed upon him by the County Court of Brunswick.

and making other improvements at the

THE TAX BILL.

A message was received from the House of Delegates by Mr. Saunders. who informed the Senate that the House had passed the Senate tax bill with certain amendments. On motion of Mr. Hurt, the bill was

taken up immediately, and the amendments proposed by the House were agreed to. The bill now goes to the Governor.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO.

Senate bill to authorize the treasurer of Rockingham county to collect certain taxes, levies, &c., accounted for by the late treasurer of said county, and remaining uncollected, which was passed by the House with certain amendments, was taken up and the amendments agreed to.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AT COST. House bill to furnish text-books to the public-school scholars of the Commonwealth at cost provoked a lengthy

Messrs, Ellyson and Koiner spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Wingfield, Pettit, and Jones in favor Mr. Williams was opposed to this

measure; and offered as a substitute for it his free-books bill introduced earlier in the session, with certain amendments. The pending question being ordered

the substitute was rejected. The pending question being ordered on the passage of the bill, it was passed

by the following vote:

Ayrs, - Messrs, Berry, Bibb, Coltrane, Edminds, Hurt, Jones, Pettil, Read, Staples, Stuble, Tront, Warwick, and Wingfield-13, Nors, - Messrs, Biss, Duane, Gaines, Heaton, Hodges, Keezell, Kolner, Lovenstein, McCornick, Norton, Thurman, and Williams-12.

Soon after the vote was taken on this bill Mr. Ellyson found that though he had voted in the negative his vote had not been recorded. This created considerable confusion. Various and sundry motions were made and points of order raised. Finally the bill was recalled from the House, and Mr. Ellyson's vote recorded in the negative. This made the vote stand 13 to 13. The Chair voted No, which defeated

the bill. A number of points of order were raised, but the decision of the Chair stood.

House of Delegates.

The House met at 10 A. M. - Speaker Stuart in the chair. THE PURCHASE OF RIDDLEBERGER BONDS.

Mr. A. Fulkerson offered the following resolution :

Find Commissioners to apply the surpling money in the Treasury to the purchase of liddleberger bonds be, and the same I serieby suspended for a period of twelving months next after the passage of this reso

This resolution shall be in force from 15 Under a suspension of the rules the

resolution was placed on the calendar. GONE HOME WITHOUT LEAVE.

Mr. Curlett offered the following reso-Be it resolved. That the Clerk of this lious report the names of all those members who could to extend this session and are now a nome or absent without leave.

THE EXTRA COMPENSATION. Mr. Black offered the following, which

was agreed to: As agreed to:

Revolved. That the Clerk of the House of the engates is hereby authorized and directed of issue his warrant on the Additor of Public Accounts to C. F. Sullivan, substitute for keeper of the House, for \$30, extra concerning to. BOARD TO EXAMINE SECURITIES.

Speaker Stuart appointed Messrs. Starke, Miller, and Waddill the committee on the part of the House to examine the securities in the Treasurer's SENATE RILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Patrick-Henry

Telephone Company. To authorize the treasurer of Rockingham county to collect certain taxes. To allow William H. Ash to reestablish a ferry from Gloucester Point to Yorktown and from Yorktown to Gloucester Point, across York river.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED. To incorporate the Rappahannock-Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Fredericksburg.
To amend section 29 of the charter of

the town of Culpeper. To authorize G. W. Koontz, treasu rer of Shenandoah county, to collect certain tax tickets by levy. To provide the manner in which the

the further consideration of his bill,

introduced sometime since, reducing taxes from 40 to 30 cents on the \$100

in value of real and personal property.

financial condition of the Treasury justi-

fied the reduction; that there ought to

be a surplus this year, with the amount

now in hand, of between seven and

eight hundred thousand dollars; that

having voted down the proposition of

free books for free schools, there was

sent rate of taxation, and that the as-

sessments had in fact been increased

some \$36,000, which was, in effect, in-

Mr. Waddill insisted that the present

Chair laid before the House the appro-Common Council of Petersburg may priation bill, with the report of the purchase the Virginia and Carolina railcommittee of conference to whom was road to the extent of the said city's claim referred the disagreeing votes of the against said road.

To authorize the Board of Supertwo houses on certain points. [See Senate report.]
Mr. Echols said that while there visors of Frederick county to order a special election upon the question of

were a great many things agreed to in building a courthouse in Opequan magisthe report that he didn't approve of, terial district. vet as it was so late in the session REDUCTION OF TAXES. the committee from each house had Mr. Waddill, of Henrico, moved to made concessions on certain points, and submitted the report as the best comdischarge the Finance Committee from

> Mr. A. Fulkerson dissented, and thought there were certain things in the committee's report that should not be concurred in. The report of the committee was

then agreed to.

promise that could be agreed upon.

TAX BILL.
The Chair laid before the House the tax bill, and it was passed without discussion-ayes, 51; noes, 4. OYSTER BILL. Senate bill for the protection of oys-

no real reason for keeping up the preters and to obtain revenue therefrom next came up Mr. Curlett moved to pass the

Mr. Shields hoped the bill would

passed by. The members of the House tion of the debt, which he thought very we not had time to consider it as it has just been printed and put on the The Houre refused to discharge the desks to-day. He did not know whether it was a good measure or not, and therefore was not prepared to vote in-Mr. Stuart (Mr. Darst in the chair)

telligently on it. offered the following, which was agreed Mr. Taliaferro wanted the bill to be oted on either one way or the other to-day, for to pass it by would be to vir-tually kill it. He believed the best

Resolved. That the Committee on Publi-Property be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening the fireplaces in the hall of the House of Delegates, or a part thereof, and if deemed the fireplaces in the hall of the House of Delegates, or a part thereof, and if deemed expedient then they shall order the Super-intendent of Public Buildings to cause the way to consider the bill would be to take it up section by section. Mr. Bohannan coincided in the

of Mr. Taliaferro. He said :

of Mr. Taliaferro. He said:

"I hope the bill will not be passed by, i have labored assidously during this entire session to find out what was necessary and desirable legislation upon this subject, and to obtain agreement among the representatives from that section of the State interested therein. I think I have found out what is necessary and what is wanted by those directly interested in the matter. I have not, however, succeeded in getting those who represent constituencies interested in this industry to agree upon any legislation that would in my opinion, carry out the wishes of the majority of the people of this State interested in the oyster industry.

There are provisions in the existing law for the protection of systers which are oppressive to the peope, and some which have been declared unconstitutional by the courts. There are other provisions which experience has demonstrated to be useless. "I think this bill will remedy many defects in the present law; that it will reconcile differences now flerely antagonistic; that it will go very far towards harmonizing conflicting interests and opinions, and that it will in the end prove a better law than that now in force."

The laws refused to accept to a such a such a such as the confliction of th

with the comferts and necessities of The House refused to pass by-ayes, life rather than have peddlers to break up these merchants and the people be

20; noes, 33. Mr. Mayo then moved to amend the fourteenth section of the bill so as to change the line to which residents of Virginia are permitted to dredge. The amendment, he claimed, would put at least \$10,000 more in the Treasury than if it was left as it is. He stated his reasons for believing this, and he

urged that the change be made. Mr. Bohannan did not want the change made. He believed it would be better for Virginia for the bill to remain unchanged.

Mr. Wise was opposed to all dredging within all the waters of the State. He claimed that this bill would bring in no revenue and was a fraud throughout. Mr. Stuart thought the present oys-

ter law the wisest measure that the

Legislature ever passed on this subject. He had never heard a complaint made against it by any oyster-men, and he hoped the bill now proposed would not Mr. Thorne moved to exempt from pass. Mr. Mayo declared that the law as it now stands needs amendment, and he

had promised his people he would do all he could to secure the changes he believed necessary.
Mr. Stuart moved to postpone until to-day at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

AFFIRMING THE 'RIDDLEPERGER SETTLEMENT. This resolution, which was pending Mr. Terry offered an amendment when the appropriation bill was laid providing that any land agent desiring before the House, came up again. The vote on agreeing to the resolu-

tion resulted-ayes, 43. No quorum. the Republicans refusing to vote. The following Republicans were designated as being present and not voting, and therefore recorded in the negative: Messrs. Waddill, Franklin,

Wise, Southworth, Tillar, Mallory,

Provided that no person shall be deeme peddler who peddles what he raises or anufactures himself or is raised or manu-actured in his county. Martin, Gills, and Mathews. Mr. Waddill claimed that without his So the resolution was adopted amendment all county raisers of vegeta-THE FIGGAT SCHOOL-BOOK BILL. The passage of this bill was com-Mr. Bolen said that the bill as now worded was not different from the law municated from the Senate.

A resolution a few minutes later now on the statute-books, and the came from the Senate requesting the farmer had never been counted a peddler when he went to sell his cabbage.

Mr. Hay said that Mr. Waddill was House to return the bill. The House refused to refer the bill. The question came up then on agreethe first person who had ever construed

the law as applicable to these country ng to the request of the Senate. Mr. Figgat hoped that the House would not send the bill back, but let it go direct to the Governor. The bill was then ordered to its en-Mr. Buchanan thought the request of

der to supply certain omissions neces-sary to perfect the bill. Agreed to. hoped it would be granted. The House agreed to the request of the Senate-ayes, 33; noes, 22 The amendments were offered, agreed

the Senate a very reasonable one, and

So the bill was sent back to the Sen-At 6:35 the House adjourned to

For the Dispatch. To the Joint Committee on the Public

meet to-day at 11 o'clock.

Debt. Gentlemen: You may have left Richmond before this communication is published. If not, it may appear so late it cannot be considered by But I wish to throw out an idea, so that it may be considered by you in Richmond or out of Richmond and by the State at large.
We have been for years engaged in

the settlement of the State debt. After

the war we asked the creditor to surrender one third of his debt, and he did it. We undertook to pay him 6 per cent, on the balance of his debt. failed. We afterwards undertook to pay him 4 per cent, of his interest and promised to pay him the remaining 2 per cent. when able, and he assented to that; and we have never paid that 2 per cent. Out of these troubles came the McCulloch settlement. Many persons believing that settlement fair and final, accepted the McCulloch bonds, and they are either held by the original holders or are in the hands of innocent purchasers-purchasers, it may be, not for the sake of speculation and gain, but for investment or for the purpose of paying their own taxes. Now, I know of some that were bought for this latter purpose-that have been held for tive years and have never been used. The parties holding them did not wish to use the coupons against the desire and the interest of the State. Whilst holding these bonds and the coupons, they have paid their taxes in money. They have been doing this voluntarily for years, hoping the State could, without inconvenience to herself, stand to her contract and accept these coupons in taxes. She alleged and alleges inability to do so, and hence the Riddleberger settlement. Now, she says, foreigner; between the bona-ride holder of her bonds for investment and the

1883-'84, approved December 21, 1883, declaring the acceptance by the people that or nothing, and she makes no disof Virginia of the settlement of the debt of the State provided for by an crimination between the citizen and the act approved February 14, 1882, be Mr. A. Fulkerson said he hoped the holder for speculation; between him House would not agree to the resoluwho is willing to surrender without tion, and gave his reasons therefor. loss and the speculator who will only He moved to lay the resolution on the surrender for gain. Is this right? this equitable? Some of her own citi-Pending further consideration the zens own some of these McCulloch bonds, bought at 51, 52, and 53 cents on the dollar. They have held them for years without any effort to use the coupons. They are willing to surrender these bonds to the State at cost and interest. They do not wish to speculate on the State. They are willing to pay their taxes to the State, and to pay them in money.

Is it right on the part of the State to say, We will not pay you back what you paid, but we will force you, my good citizen, to take a Riddleberger bond whether you wish it or not? Now, what is the effect of thousand-dollar McCulloch bond was worth, just prior to Governor Cameron's election, fifty-three cents on the dollar-equal to \$530 in money. For that bond, with its coupons attached, the State will now give a Riddleberger bond for about \$700, with 3 per cent. interest, which, if sold, is worth only \$427. That is, the citizen paid on the faith of the State \$530, and has lost \$135 interest, making \$665, and now the State forces him to accept \$427-a loss of \$238. And if he does not submit to this loss quietly and like a lamb he

State will not pay one cent nor the ction of a cent in the increase of taxes, but she will demand, she does demand, that the demestic holder, the citizen holder, the resident holder of her bond shall lose \$238 on the thousand, and that he shall do it gladly, smilingly, willingly, without any reluctance, and with the greatest delight imaginable. Is this right? Is it right to demand of him a sacrifice that no one else is willing to make? If he is willing to take what he gave, and he will prove his purchase and holding, is it right to demand of him to take less, and to take \$238 less? If he is to be boycotted for not doing this can he not do some of it, too, and expose the hollowness of his neighbor's scorn by saying. " Pay me what I paid, and you may take these bonds "? Can the State afford to decry and deride that man, that citizen, such men, such citizens? I know such men who would gladly accept such an offer made by the State, who feel themselves aggrieved by the otier of a Riddleberger bond, particularly when it is presented

If the offer herein indicated is made to the citizens of the State they will be relieved from a very embarrassing situation. CITIZEN

with a boycott.

Words of Warning

To the Editor of the Dispatch : The Legislature in its efforts to re-

lieve the people of Virginia of the delinquent-land tax committed a very serious error or was guilty of an oversight which is calculated to enrich the county treasurers but does not benefit the Commonwealth or relieve a certain class of people in this, that the Legislature abolished the delinquent tax to the year 1876. Now it is believed that a great number of persons had, before this measure of relief was enacted, paid their taxes due prior to 1876. What is to become of the money so paid? There is nothing contained in the act of relief requiring the county treasurers to pay over to the State the money so received. It is only a question of honor on the part of the county treasurer whether he pays this money or not. The tax is abolished prior to 1876: How is the Auditor to ascertain what amount of tax prior to 1876 has been paid? The Commonwealth may not get it; neither is it refunded to the tax-payer. It is eminently necessary that the Legislature during the remaining few hours of its session pass some act to enable the Auditor to ascertain what amount of delinquent-land tax due prior to the year 1876 has been paid to the county treasurers and to compel them to ac count for the same.

The Auditor can act under the above

COMMONWEALTH.

Colonel Joshua T. Child, of Richmend, Mo., who was Wednesday appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General to Siam, was Representative Dockery's candidate for the appointment and one of his constituents. Mr. Child, who had been in Washington for some days, but left yesterday be-fore learning of his success, has been a Democratic editor for more than a quarter of a century, during the greater part of which he has owned and edited the Richmond (Mo.) Conservative. In 1884 he lost the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor by only a few votes. He is about fifty-three years of age, was a colonel in the Union army, has represented his county in the State Legislature, and was president of the

mended. The salary attached to the position is \$5,000. [Colonel Child is a brother of Mr. Jesse Child, of this city, and was for-

Missouri Press Association. He is a

popular man in the State of Missouri,

and his appointment is generally com-

merly a compositor on the Richmond Whig.

To be a Military Post. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, March 4.—Major
James Biddle, of the Sixth cavalry, has been ordered to Washington to report to the Adjutant-General for assignment to duty as commandant at Fort Myer, Va. This detail is in accordance

with the desire of the Secretary of War that Fort Myer shall be conducted as a military post, and not merely as a Sig-

nal-Service station, as heretofore. It will, however, be continued as a school of instruction for men in the Signal Service.

DEATHS.

BOURNE,—fited, March 3, 1886, at 6 P.
M., at the residence of his mother-in-law,
Mrs. M. A. Laing, Manchester, EDWIN
BOURNE; aged thirty-mine years,
His funeral will take piace at the Manchester Presbylerian church at 4:10 o'clock
P. M. TO-PAY (Friday), Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

GROUGH.—Died, on Thursday, March 4, 1886, at his residence. His west Clay street. THOMAS LEIPER CROCOM.

Funeral services will take place from Centenary Methodist church on SATURDAY at 10 clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. JACOBS.—Died suddenly Thursday morning. March 4th, at 75 o clock, from congestion of the lungs JOSEPH J. JACOBS, son of B. and A. Jacobs; aged five months and four days. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pensacola (Fla.) papers please copy.

WOMAN'S FACE. What furniture can give such finish to a What furniture can give such finish to a room as a tender woman's face." asks George Ellott. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident sufferings of the dyspeptle, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part, and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system, as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

BEST GOODS ARE PUT IN SMALLEST PARCELS.

PARCELS.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierces "Piessant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely isrger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping paiss nor render the bowels costive after using.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, with 19 cents in stamps for book, World's Dispen-sary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. fe 28-Su, W(w)&F

MASONIC NOTICE.—A stated communication of TEMPLE LODGE, No. 9. A. F. and A. M., will be held at St. Albans Hall, corner of Main and Third streets, THIS (Friday) EVE-NING at 7% octock.

All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

S. McG. FISHER, mh 5-19

mh 5-15 MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, N.
of P.,—Attend a stated meeting
of your Lodge THIS (Friday) EVE.
NING at 7% o'clock at your Castle
(Concordia) Hall, Members in good
standing of sister lodges are fraternally in
vited to attend.

By order of the C. C.
JOHN W. GLENN,
mb 5-1t

K. of R. and S. MYRTLE LODGE, No. 25, K.

TOOTH-BRUSHES. THE VERNON TOOTH-BRUSH.

periority.

To supply this demand we now have an order on the other side for a large stock. Any one who has not tried the VERNON BRUSH should use it and be convinced what a perfect Brush can be gotten for 35

is to be "boycotted"—the finger of scorn is to be pointed at him. The PRINTING-HOUSE

The continued and increasing demand for the VERNON BRUSH from every part of the State is conclusive evidence of its su-periority.

PURCELL, LADD & CO.

The New Minister to Stam. Washington Post.]